

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE.

VOL. XXIII.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE.
On and after Nov. 30th, 1874, trains will leave Frankfort daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

TRAINS EAST.

	No. 9.	No. 12.
Arrive at Frankfort.....	9:20 A. M.	6:05 P. M.
Leave Frankfort.....	9:25 A. M.	6:05 P. M.
Arrive at Lexington.....	10:55 A. M.	7:10 P. M.
Arrive at Mt. Sterling.....	11:15 P. M.	

TRAINS WEST.

	No. 4.	No. 13.
Arrive at Frankfort.....	7:25 A. M.	2:25 P. M.
Leave Frankfort.....	7:30 A. M.	3:30 P. M.
Arrive at Louisville.....	10:45 A. M.	4:35 P. M.
Arrive at Lexington.....	11:45 A. M.	5:15 P. M.

NO. 4 makes close connection at Lexington, junction, one mile east of Lexington, for Cincinnati, arriving in Cincinnati at 12:30 P. M.

Steamboat Departures.

Steamer Blue Wing No. 31 leaves every Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M. for Louisville.

Stage Departures.

SAVANNAH
Harrisburg and Dauphin (Daily)..... 9:30 A. M.
Shelbyville (Daily)..... 9:30 A. M.
Georgetown and Urias (Tri-Weekly)..... 10:00 A. M.

OFFICE AT CAPITAL HOTEL.

Frankfort Post office.
OPENING AND CLOSING OF MAILS.
Lexington, List Kentucky, CLOSES
8:10 a. m. and way Mails. 5:45 p. m.

Louisville, Southern and
Western States and way 7:15 a. m.
2:30 p. m. Mails. 8:45 p. m.
Northern and Eastern States, 8:45 p. m.
9:30 a. m. and way Mails. 5:45 p. m.
6:35 p. m.

Forks of Kentucky and White
Nashville (Daily), Thurs-
day and Sat. days. 9:00 A. M.
5:00 p. m. Shelbyville (Daily) report.
Millsville (Daily) report.
Office hours, 7 A. M. until 7 P. M.

A Proposition from Mrs. Henry.—That the Ladies of Kentucky Raise the Necessary Funds to Secure a Marble Statue of Joel T. Hart, Kentucky's Great and Renowned Statesman.

PRINCETON, KY., Feb. 10th, 1875.

To the Editor of the Princeton Banner:
I desire to make a proposition to the ladies of Kentucky through your paper. It is that they take it into consideration the propriety of organizing an association for the purpose of securing funds with which to have made a life-size marble statue of Mr. Joel T. Hart and, when completed, to be presented by them to the people of the State. What a grand achievement it would be! How handsomely and grandly it would adorn the Public Library of Kentucky!

Mr. Hart is now in his sixty-fifth year, in the natural order of things he must soon pass away. He is to-day recognized as the leading Artist of the world, and Kentucky, the land of his birth and love, owes it to herself to perpetuate his name, and it is, I think, incumbent upon the ladies to compliment to the grand masterpiece of his life, "The Triumph of Christ," that they take the matter in hand, raise the necessary funds, order the statue to be made of the very best and finest marble, and present it to the people of Kentucky, holding the delegates responsible for the trust imposed.

A motion was made and seconded that the second resolution in regard to non-instruction be stricken out, which was carried.

WISCONSIN, The State Democratic Executive Committee has called a State Convention of the party, to assemble in Frankfort, May the 6th, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor, Register, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General; therefore,

RESOLVED, That the Democracy of Fulton county approve said call, and in pursuance thereof, appoint the following named parties to represent it in said Convention: H. A. Tyler, Sam'l Lincoln, Jas. C. Wilson, Geo. Warren, E. W. Stephens, G. S. Miss. F. M. Under, J. G. Paschal, R. D. Watson, and R. Walker.

RESOLVED, That the Fulton delegation go instructed, the Democracy of the county holding the delegates responsible for the trust imposed.

A motion was made and seconded that the second resolution in regard to non-instruction be stricken out, which was carried.

A motion was then made and seconded to instruct the delegation to vote for Jas. C. King for Governor, and F. Hewitt for Auditor.

An amendment was ordered and seconded to instruct for H. W. B. Macken, whose amendment was lost.

Then the motion to instruct for King was carried; also, to instruct for Hewitt for Auditor.

A motion was then made and carried that the resolution, "Resolved, that these resolutions be published in the Hickman Courier,"

TAYLOR BARD, CH.

A. E. BREVARD, N. Y.

PEASALL, PHILIP.—President Grant seems to think in the protection and patronage of the Federal Government are his principal, to be extended to his political enemies, and to which his political opponents have no just claim. An Eastern exchange says:

The committee of Southern Congressmen who called upon the President to ask his support in procuring an appointment for lever purposes in the Mississippi valley, were informed by President Grant that he felt that the actual violence so constantly occurring in the South would preclude all from the General Government. That is, the President gave them to understand that the fabricated reports of disorder turned out from the Administration office will be as I am against that section to prevent appropriations for public works, as well as to stop a pretext for depriving the citizens of the right of self-government. The real intent of Grant's observations to this committee was undoubtedly to intimate to them that the Southern States could expect no appropriations or improvements if they failed to elect friends of the Administration to office. It was in the same spirit as the warnings repeatedly given to the people of Virginia by one of the Washington organs previous to the fall elections, that they expected to get any aid from the Government for the James River and Kanawha Canal they would do well to support the Republican ticket. All this is in keeping with the idea which appears to prevail about the White House, that the Government and its revenues are the personal property of Grant. From the way in which some of his friends have been permitted to appropriate the public funds under the present Administration, it would seem that this theory has been fully reduced to practice.

The Egyptian Ruler's Royal Edict to Gen. Sherman's Daughter.

The wedding gift from the Khedive of Egypt to the daughter of Gen. Sherman reached New York by steamer on Tuesday, and was on private exhibition in the collector's parlor of the Custom House yesterday afternoon.

The present is a parure of diamonds, necklace and car-drops, said to be the most magnificent and valuable in this country. The necklace is composed of four strands of diamonds, each strand a brilliant. Not one of them is worth less than \$1,000. The chain is studded with the gems, and they are set very closely together to hide the gold. There are seven of them that Deputy Collector Taylor desired to have in the count. He counted three hundred and fifty, which is only about half of the whole number. The strands are joined by ten immense gem-set, each of which is encircled by smaller gem-set. Telling in one is a piece of a buck-eye nut, and is worth \$2,000. Pendant from the hood is a bonnet of brilliant with five big pearl-set stones of finest water. Cost of hood from it. The ornaments for the ear are single stones equally as large as the rest. The entire set is appraised at from \$260,000 to \$30,000.

The case for the jewels is plain morocco without inscription. As soon as the Secretary of the Treasury orders a free permit for them under the seal of Congress they are to be delivered to the Fink's Minster, and by him presented to the fair bride on behalf of the Egyptian potentate.

Our services can be of any value to the ladies of Kentucky in an enterprise so evidently worthy of the sympathy and co-operation of all, they are at their command.

We are confident that the press of the State will do its part and do it well.

THE DIRTY AND DISORDERLY DEN WHERE LOUISIANA IS GOVERNED.

(New Orleans Cor. N. Y. Times.)

The State House is situated in the French portion of the city, and was once a fashion-able hotel. It is a low, ambling, tumble-down structure, cuttely unfit for the uses to

which it is put, and cost the people of Louisiana several hundred thousand dollars. A majority of the members of the Legislature now in session are unable to read, and some of them never learned to sign their names. This is particularly true of the lower House. It is no exaggeration to state that half the members of that body are unable to read print. Nearly all of them are negroes who a few years ago were laborers on the sugar plantations. On the day of the respondent's visit, all the entrances to the building were filled with a crowd of wrangling negroes. They were of all ages and colors, many of them being field hands who had come to town, as they stated, "to see that Legislature show." They were all well supplied with bacon and corn bread, and well filled whisky bottles. The dirty floor of the hall was strewn with the ends of half-smoked cigars, mostly bits of meat, and a bone or two. All light and air were excluded by the huge plank barricading the windows. One steady gas jet was burning, but only tended to heighten the gloom. This did not seem to dampen the legislators, however. The scenes in the Legislature were indeed. Six or seven black men were on the floor shouting like madmen. Twenty different motions were put, and none of them voted. The expressions "bar" and "order" were frequently used, and at one time it was evident that if the meeting would break up in a fight. The Speaker was anxious to preserve order, and finally recited himself into comparative quiet. Such scenes, says the correspondent, are of daily occurrence in what is called Kellogg's Louisiana Legislature.

THE FULTON COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to call, the Democracy of Fulton county assembled at the Court House in convention on 1st Monday, to appoint delegates to the State Convention to meet at Frankfort, May 6th.

The Chair appointed C. L. Riddle, Robt. Watson, B. F. McGehee, J. H. Arthberry, and G. Warren, a committee to draft resolutions.

During the action of the committee, the meeting was addressed by the Hon. Jim Q. A. King, setting forth the peculiar relationship existing between the First District and his other portion of the State, and his own claims for Governor.

The committee returning, the following resolutions were presented:

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RATES OF POSTAGE.

The following are the rates of postage to any part of the United States, with the rates charged for money orders:

RATES DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

ALWAYS TO BE PAID PRIOR TO POSTAGE.

LETTERS, sealed packages (except local or "drop" letters), on all printed matter so marked as to convey any other or further information than is conveyed by the original print, which is wrapped or sealed that it cannot be conveniently examined by postmen without destroying the wrapper or envelope—3 cents for each half-ounce or fraction thereof.

ON "LETTER" LETTERS, sealed packages (except local or "drop" letters) in all cases, 1 cent each.

ON ENVELOPES, 2 cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

ON UNSEALED CIRCULARS, 1 cent each.

ON PAMPHLETS, TRANSACTIONS, MAGAZINES, AND PERIODICALS, 1 cent each.

ON CARDS, 1 cent each.

ON STATIONERY, 1 cent each.

ON LETTERS, 1 cent each.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN

Radical Amenities.—Some Elegant Expressions not
Counted as House.

BRIGHAM TO CONKLING.

The gentleman carries himself as if he reads Hamlet with the following variation: 'What a piece of work is man; how noble in reason; how infinite in faculties; in action and moving, how express and adroite; in action how like an angel; in apprehension how like a god; the beauty of the world; the paragon of animals; but more noble in reason, more powerful in faculties, more admirabile in form, more gentle, more god-like, more beauteous, am I, Rassoe Conking, E—que, of Utica, New York.'

BLAINE TO CONKLING.

"Within the last five weeks, as members of the House will recollect, an extra strain has characterized the gentleman's bearing. It is not his fault. It is the fault of another. That gifted and satirical writer, Theodore Tilton, of the New York Independent, spent some weeks recently in this city. His letters published in that paper embraced, with many serious statements, a little jocose satire, a part of which was the statement that the mantle of the late Winter Davis had fallen upon the member from New York. The gentleman took it seriously, and it gave his strut additional pomposity. The resemblance is great. It is striking Hyperion to a satyr; Thetis to Hercules; mud to marble; dunghill to diamond; a singed cat to a Bengal tiger; a whining puppy to a roaring lion. Shade of the mighty Davis forgive the almost profanation of that jocose satire!"

DONNELLY TO WASHBURN.

"If there be in our midst one low, sordid, vulgar soul; one barren, mediocre intelligence; one heart callous to every kindly sentiment, and every generous impulse; one tongue leprosy with a slender, one month which is sick unto a day of foul breath giving forth deadly odors; if there be here one actor which, while blotted and spotted all over, yet raves, and pants, and the blackguards like a prostitute; if there be here one bold, bad, empty, deluding doge, it is the mighty Davis forgive the almost profanation of that jocose satire!"

WASHBURN TO DONNELLY.

"If under any press of circumstances I were ever called upon to make a personal explanation here, and in reply to a member, it would not be a member who had committed a crime; it would not be a member who had run away; it would not be a member who had eloped with his name; it would not be a member whose whole record in this House was covered with venality, and corruption, and crime. If ever I should be called upon to make a personal explanation it will not be reply to a member who is covered all over with crime and infamy, a man whose record is stained with every fraud—whisky and other frauds—a man who has proved false alike to his friends, his constituents, his country, his religion, and his God."

DALE TO WILSON.

"I have seen, Mr. Speaker, a cur emerging from a puddle, with his hair dragging with filth, force his way among decent people, and thrust himself upon them, or shake his filth upon them. I have known that experiment tried, and have known decent people to be smitten; but I have never discovered that the cur who did it remained *anything else but a dirty dog.*"

WILSON TO DALE.

"Mr. Speaker, we have just had a very admirable exhibition of the dirty dog."

Cor. Richmond, Ky., Register.

Fiction and Figures.

"The sight of Libby prison riles Northern blood more than all the parallel relics of treason." Thus some penny-a-liner writes to the Cincinnati Commercial after a visit to Richmond, Virginia. This is only an echo of that hypocritical howl which all Yankeedom sent up after the war about the barbarity of the Southern prison officials. Let us look at the figures which that poor wretch Stanton, who was really responsible for all the sufferings of the unfortunate men who were captured by the Confederates, by his inhuman refusal to exchange prisoners when the impoverished Southerners represented their sheer inability to provide for them; Stanton, who declared medicine for the Southern prison contraband of war; Stanton, who refused to receive without exchange 15,000 of his own troops, because thereby he would relieve the South of burden; let us look at the figures which this bad man did not dare suppress. In reply to a resolution of the House calling upon him for the number of prisoners held on both sides and that died in prison, Stanton made the following report:

In Prison. Died

U. S. Soldiers.....260,940 22,526

Confederates.....299,000 26,500

That is, the Confederates held 61,000 more than the United States held of Confederates; and yet the deaths of Yankee prisoners fell below those of the Confederates four thousand. One Yankee prisoner of eleven died, while one of every seven Southerners died in Yankee dungeons. That is, the mortality was fifty per cent, greater in the Yankee prisons than in the Southern prisons. And yet we continually hear of the wonderful "humanity" of the Yankee officials, while the Southern officials are held up as incarnate friends.

It has been a favorite scheme of ours to have these statistics stereotyped, and keep them as a standing advertisement in the N. Y. Observer, the Evangelist, the Christian Union, and other prominent religious papers, until the pious Yankee eye shall become as familiar with them as it is with "S. T. 1860, XXX," or "Hembold's Buclo," or "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." Such inglorious sheets as the N. Y. Herald might publish the facts for the sake of the truth; but the religious press of Yankee could be expected to publish them only for the sake of the pay.

W.

CALIFORNIA'S WONDERFUL FARMER.—A Sacramento paper says that Dr. Hugh J. Glenn, of Jacinto, Colusa county, California, raised and harvested the past season, on his own farm, 900,000 bushels of wheat. This would load eighteen 1,000 ton ships, or three hundred canal boats. All this when he has now in his own warehouses, ready for shipment when the water in the Sacramento river rises sufficiently. The Doctor pays \$90,000 freight to put his wheat in San Francisco. He is a wonder to the agricultural world and to himself. He runs ninety gang-ploughs, and a whole county's population in the harvest field, with a dozen threshers. His farming is not confined to wheat only. He markets \$100,000 worth of stock each year. Dr. Glenn is a practical farmer, and manages all his immense business himself. He can mend a trace and make a key to an ox-bow with his jack-knife, just as easy as drawing his check for \$100,000, which he can do every day in the week. Dr. Glenn was born in Augusta county, Virginia, and does honor to the "Old Dominion."

CORN AND WHEAT SACKS.—Two hundred million sacks and bags are annually used throughout the globe. Of this vast number, fully a hundred million are manufactured in England. Nearly all are made by hand. At one of the late industrial exhibitions at London, a large reward was offered for the invention of a machine that would sew sacks with an over-stitch. Many attempts had been made in Europe to devise one, but without success. Such a desideratum has at length been produced by a San Franciscan—Mr. P. H. Garland—after having studied and experimented on it for over three years. It works with a spiral needle, and is indeed an ingenious contrivance. It is said that the establishing of a factory in that city for the manufacture of these machines is talked of. It is estimated that one hundred men operating one hundred of these machines could annually produce 30,000,000 sacks—lacking only 5,000,000 of supplying the entire Pacific coast demand, which equals 35,000,000 annually.

DIRECTORY.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE.

Governor—PRESTON H. LESLIE.
Lieutenant Governor—JOHN G. CARLISLE.
Secretary of State—GEO. W. CRADDOCK.
Private Secy to Governor—L. W. SEELEY.
Attorney General—JOHN RODMAN.
Librarian—OWEN W. GARNERS.
Keeper of Penitentiary—J. W. SOUTH.
Contractor for Public Printing and Binding—JAS. A. HODGES.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Auditor—D. HOWARD SMITH.
Assistant Auditor—JAMES M. WITHEROW.
Clerks—ABNER H. SINCLAIR, JOHN A.
CRITTENDEN, L. D. HOLLOWAY, C. T. BAIRD,
R. M. ALDRIDGE, D. HOWARD SMITH, JR., JOHN
N. MARKHAM, W. J. STEELE.

INSURANCE BUREAU.

Commissioner—GUSTAVUS W. SMITH.
Book-keeper—THOMAS CARTER.
Clerks—W. S. SMITH, BEDFORD LESLIE,
DAVID MERIWETHER, JR.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Treasurer—JAMES W. TATE.
Clerk—JAMES B. HAWKINS.

LAND OFFICE.

Register—J. A. GRANT.
Duty Register—RICHARD SHARP.
Clerk—K. GRANT.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Superintendent—H. A. M. HENRICKSON.
Clerk—E. C. WENT.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Adjutant General—JAMES A. DAWSON.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Quartermaster General—FAYETTE HEWITT.
Quartermaster—WILLIAM G. LOBAN, LEWIS CRAIG.

COURT OF APPEALS OF KENTUCKY.

Chief Justice—B. J. PETERS.
Associate Judges—WM. LINDSAY, W. S.
PAYER, and W. H. COOPER.

OFFICERS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Attorney General—JOHN RODMAN.
Reporter—W. P. D. BISHOP.
Clerk—THOS. C. JONES.
Deputy Clerk—VIRGIL HEWITT.
Sergeant-at-Arms—GEORGE A. ROBERTSON.
Tayst—W. V. YALDINGHAM.
Janitor—WM. FRENCH.

JUDGES CIRCUIT COURTS IN KY.

Elected First Monday in August, 1874, for Term
of Six Years.

1st District—Hon. W. W. ROBERTSON.
2d District—Hon. J. R. GRACE.
3d District—Hon. B. P. CISELL.
4th District—Hon. R. C. BOWLING.
5th District—Hon. JAMES STEWART.
6th District—Hon. JAMES GARNETT.
7th District—Hon. J. C. WICKLIFFE.
8th District—Hon. M. H. OWLESLEY.
9th District—Hon. J. D. HENT.
10th District—Hon. G. C. DRAKE.
11th District—Hon. J. S. BOYD.
12th District—Hon. G. D. RIDDELL.
13th District—Hon. Geo. W. THOMAS.
14th District—Hon. W. H. RANDALL.
15th District—Hon. W. C. IRELAND.

JUDGES OF COMMON PLEAS COURTS.

1st District—Hon. J. D. WHITE.
3d District—Hon. CASWELL BENNETT.
Jefferson Court of—Hon. HENRY J. STITES.
Warren Court of—Hon. W. L. DELANEY.

JUDGES OF CRIMINAL COURTS.

11th District—Hon. O. M. MCNAMARA.
12th District—Hon. GEORGE G. PERKINS.

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

Chancellor—Hon. H. W. BRUCE.
Vice-Chancellor—Hon. JAMES HARLAN.

CHANCERY COURT.

For the Counties of Campbell, Kenton, Bracken,
and Pendleton.

JUDGES OF COMMONWEALTH ATTORNEYS.

Elected First Monday in August, 1874, for
Term of Six Years.

1st District—B. A. NEALE.
2d District—HUNTER WOOD.
3d District—JOHN W. LOCKETT.
4th District—D. C. WALKER.
5th District—JOSEPH HAYCRAFT.
6th District—D. R. CARL.
7th District—PHIL. B. THOMPSON, JR.
8th District—GEORGE DENNY, JR.
9th District—J. PHIL. LEE.
10th District—J. LAWRENCE JONES.
11th District—WARREN MONTGOMERY.
12th District—W. W. CLEARY.
13th District—J. W. KENDALL.
14th District—A. E. COLE.
15th District—JAS. H. TINSLEY.
16th District—A. J. AXNER.

OFFICERS OF CITY OF FRANKFORT.

Mayor—E. H. TAYLOR, JR.
Police Judge—R. K. PARSONS.

Clerk—CHAS. HAYDON.

Attorney—STONEY FRENCH.

Treasurer—JACOB SWIGERT.

Marshal—J. H. GRAHAM.

Major Hall—H. G. BANTA, Agent.

Market Master—W. B. HOLMAN.

Board Common Councilmen—E. H. TAYLOR,
JR., A. J. JAMES, D. W. LINDSAY, L. T. TONIN,
H. C. MILAM, MINUS WILLIAMS, D. L. HALEY,
and SIG. LUDWIG.

Board School Trustees—G. C. DRAKE, D. C.
BARRATT, and J. G. DUDLEY.

COURTS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge—GEORGE C. DRAKE.

Commonwealth's Attorney—WARREN MONTGOMERY.

Clerk—WALTER FRANKLIN.

Sheriff—H. L. MORRIS.

Jailer—ROBERT W. LAWLER.

Assessor—JOHN M. QUARLES.

Coroner—J. R. GRAHAM.

Court convenes Second Monday in February

and last Monday in August. Chancery

Term—Fourth Monday in June. Fiscal Term—Last Monday in January.

FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT.

Presiding Judge—R. A. THOMSON.

Clerk—JAMES G. CROCKETT.

County Attorney—THOS. B. FORD.

Court convenes first Monday in each month.

FRANKLIN COUNTY QUARTERLY COURT—Holds

its terms on the second Monday in January,

April, July, and October.

FRANKFORT POLICE COURT.

Judge—B. R. PARSONS.

Attorney—STONEY FRENCH.

Marshal—J. H. GRAHAM.

Deputy Marshal—JERRY LEE.

Court convenes on the third Thursday of each month for the hearing of civil causes.

JUSTICES COURTS.

First District—Geo. W. Gwin—Second

Monday in March, June, September, and

December. Pat. McDonald—First Saturday in

March, June, September, and December.

F. D. Reddish, Constable.

Second District—B. F. Head—Fourth Sat-

urday in March, June, September and Decem-

ber. G. C. Hughes—On Saturday after the

First Monday in March, June, September, and

December. C. D. Williams, Constable.

Third District—William Morris—On First

Saturday after second Monday in March, June,

September, and December. Milton Wigginton—

On Thursday after second Monday in March,

June, September, and December. Flournoy

Batterwhite, Constable.

Fourth District—J. W. Jenkins and John

W. Jackson—Both on First Saturday in
March, June, September, and December. G.
B. Harrod, Constable.

Fifth District—Joseph Harrod—Fourth Fri-

day in March, June, September, and Decem-

ber. Nelson Moore—On Third Fridays in